Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-The Queen of Brilliants ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Shenandonh,
AMERICAN THEATRE-Later on.
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Concert and Vaudeville. BLIOU THEATRE-8:15-South Before the War. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Irish Artist. DALY'S THEATRE-S-A Gaiety Girl. EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Bauble Shop TH AVENUE THEATRE-The Coming Woman GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Little Christopher Columbus

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Rice's 1492. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-Rob Roy HOYT'S THEATRE-S:30-A Milk White Flag IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Der Herr Senator. KOSTER & BIAL'S-Vaudeville.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Portraits NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Remeo et

PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-The New Woman, PASTORS 8-Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:30 The New Boy. STAR THEATRE-8:15-The Pacific Mail. 333 4TH-AVE -9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.—The Tiffany Chapel 14TH STREET THEATRE-8:15—Brownies.

Index to Advertisements

None Plane	4.1	Page, Co
Country Board	6 Horses & Carria 4 Hotels 4 Instruction 5 Legal Notices. 3 Marriages and D 1 Miscellaneous 5 New Publication 5 Pianos 4 Real Estate 8 Rallroads 6 Special Notices	ges 9 4 8 2 11 eaths 7 12 4 9 8 8 11 8 5 5
Financial Elections 11 Financial Meetings 11 For Sale	5 The Turf	11

Business Motices.

Derby Desks and office furniture.

DERBY, KILMER & POND DESK CO.,
19 Beekman St., New-York. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (exceptionada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in ar unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Trib-une 154 Nassautst. New-York. Main uptown office, 1.242 Hoodway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York. European Branch, for advertisements only, 75, Fleet rect, E. C., Lendon, England. At the HARLEM OFFICES, 180 East One-hundred-and-wenty-fifth-st.: 243 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-L. and 220 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st., up to \$.m., at regular office rates.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Enormous crowds gathered in St. Petersburg to see the dead Czar's face; the funeral will take place to-day. ==== The Chinese fleet is at Wel-Hai-Wei, preparing for battle. - Many lives have been lost by the earthquake in Southern Italy; the damage to property is enormous.

Arrangements for the funeral of Dr. Mc- President has helped those who would depress high order, which shows the advantage to of the law. Moreover, prize fights which are of Cosh at Princeton on Tuesday have been com- the price of stocks, even though he wanted to continuous talkers of taking an occasional night smaller interest to the devotees of the ring, but pleted === Members of the Army, Navy and aid the opposite party, and has only relieved off for thinking. It is to be hoped that Professor of equal or greater ferocity and quite as lawless Marine Corps are formulating bills to be pre- the Treasury for three months, if so long. Wilson will read these speeches, as they will and offensive in every adjunct and detail, have Susan B. Anthony addressed a Woman Suffrage reduction of revenue, to push through Congress the chilliness of his reception. He will under mediate neighborhood of this city, without the meeting in Cleveland. === The cut of 40 cents as an essential preliminary or part of such a stand now that these oratorical efforts were slightest apprehension on the part of those cona ton in anthracke coal, made by Coxe Brothers | measure some provision for raising money by | in process of incubation around the festive | cerned in them | It was time long ago for a & Co., has been met by the Pennsylvania Rail-

City and Suburban.-A florist killed the woman who lived with him as als wife, and then, after had required his friends to act with the Retrying to kill himself, gave himself up to the police. - An unknown man either threw himself or jumped from an elevated station and was killed by a train. - Civil Justice Bolte is trying to hold two places at once, that of Justice and School Trustee. === The statue of Thorwaldsen was unveiled in Central Park.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally 'air; colder this evening. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 4014.

If the clerk of the present House of Representatives indulged in any dreams of making up the roll of the next House in the interest of his own party, in the event of a small Republican majority, he must have abandoned them between sundown on November 6 and daylight the next morning. According to the figures low at hand, there will be in the next House 245 Republicans, 105 Democrats and 6 Populists -a Republican majority of 134. There will be a considerable number of contests made owing to the methods adopted by Democrats to secure the election of their candidates in some of the Southern States, and it is not unlikely that the Republican majority will be increased. The contests should, of course, be decided strictly on their merits; but the fact that the Republicans have a sufficient majority and to spare is not a reason why Democrats elected by fraud and chicanery should be permitted to retain

their seats.

Notwithstanding Democratic reverses-perhaps it would be closer to the fact to say because of them-Senator Gorman seems to have good reason for smiling confidently and complacently these days. The Democrats of Maryland thought they could get along without him in the recent campaign, and tried it. The result was discomfiture and election returns showing a Republican plurality in the State. So Mr. Gorman has been asked to come to the help of his distracted party, because State officers are to be chosen next year and a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator to succeed Charles H. Gibson. Senator Gorman has been bitterly reviled by men and journals of his own party, but time has a great faculty of evening things up, and now he has his sweet revenge. Evidently the Democrats of Maryland have made up their minds to get together and stay there in preparation for the next election.

Although the Senate elected a year ago holds over during 1895, the election of Senator Saxton as Lieutenant-Governor makes the choice of another president pro tem necessary. In addition, a special election must be held to elect a successor to Mr. Saxton in the XXVIth District. Counting Mr. Saxton, there were nineteen Re- knew nothing of the President's decision until publicans in the Senate last winter. It takes a few hours before that illustrious personage the majority is parrow, and the importance of choosing a first-rate man as Mr. Saxton's successor is self-evident. This is a matter of profound concern, not only to the Republicans of has just inbricated and swallowed.

Legislature will unquestionably be the bill giving Mayor Strong power to remove all heads of departments. That Tammany will put forth every effort to prevent the enactment of this it was unnecessary, to say the least of it, to measure is certain. Its only chance to do so will be in the Senate, for the Assembly, with its mials as emanated from the Treasury up to the big Republican majority, will surely pass it. Attempts will doubtless be made to influence at least two Republican Senators in Tammany's behalf. The danger from putting a weak man in Senator Saxton's place is great. Not only must an honest and incorruptible Senator be the majority must be impressed with the abso- that either Mr. Carlisle has deliberately stated chosen in that district, but every member of lute necessity of doing his duty without evasion | what was not true, or that he has been treated or flinching.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

Dispatches show that the President is to be attacked as soon as Congress meets by the Democrats of the West and South and by the Populists, on the ground that his issue of bonds was in flat deflance of Congress, was without proper authority of law because the gold is required for current expenses and not for redemption of notes, and that it was unnecessary and a wanton gift of the people's money to a few bankers. While such an agitation is to be regretted, it was pointed out to the President as an inevitable result of the course he has taken. It was not a pleasant thing for Democratic Congressmen to have their shameful failure to provide for the necessities of the Government thus advertised before all the world. That they cannot publicly resent, but they can jump on the President for rushing forward to put out bonds before Congress can assemble, as if conscious that it would stop such a performance if in session.

In President Cleveland's previous controversies on the money question he has been cordially and patriotically sustained by Republicans, without regard to the consequences to either party, because he was in the right. But in this case he will not have that advantage. for it is not possible to show that there was real and pressing accessity for an issue of bonds in November, or that the Treasury needed replenishment of its gold reserve a week ago, when it was \$62,000,000, as much as it did in August, when that reserve was down below \$52,500,000. There has been palpable sacrifice of public to partisan interest, first in the delay during the campaign, and then in hurrying the issue to anticipate a session of Congress. But most Republicans will probably go further and deny that there is any real necessity now, as it has appeared there was none in August, for borrowing money on bonds. They will find it easy to show that the President in August could have insured a great increase of revenue by simply vetoing a tariff bill which he denounced, but suffered to become a law for partisan reasons only, and that he could even now pestore prosperity and revenue in a great de- performance. The only explanation that suggree, beyond a doubt, if he had the patriotism gested itself was that something had happened to propose a prompt repeal of the measure which the people have overwhelmingly condemned.

as a means of raising money. One of its practical results is that nearly \$2,000,000 gold has already been drawn out of the Treasury in exchange for notes, so that it may be paid back reason why they did not say anything at the investor, wishing to exchange American rail- be given to an All Round Reformer of their sent those notes for gold, and then to bid for especially friendly to Dr. Everett, as well as to for the purpose which it is designed to accom-

the President, if he meant to sanction a large a popular loan at a low rate of interest. Prob- board at which he was the guest, and that stop to be put to such encounters, by the crimtably he could have carried through such a pro- everybody kept still and walked softly because and prosecution of the blackguards who convision before any tariff bill was passed, if he there was "a hen on," publicans in the matter, but there again he was handcuffed by his partisanship, and by his anxiety to hold the Democrats together for a and very much bimself. He began by saying free trade tariff. Now that the tariff has resulted in smashing his party, and left him no political future, it would have been wise for him o muster sincere patriotism enough to consult with the Republicans, to whom the people have voted the power, regarding the things necessary to save the Treasury from embarrassment and danger. His issue of bonds was an affront to them, as it was to the Democratic majority.

"HARMONY" IN THE CLEVELAND CABINET.

Mr. Cleveland invites the country to contemplate an affecting picture of harmony. He informs us that he and Secretary Carlisle are, and always have been, in absolute accord as to all matters of Government policy, incidentally branding rumors to the contrary as stupid and mallelous falsehoods. He declares that he and the head of the Treasury have been agreed from the first as regards the issue of bonds. He bids us believe that the consummation is the result of an almost loving community of purpose and conviction, and generally holds up for our admiration a tableau of such sweet accord as has seldom been dreamed of outside the realm of made remarks about the principles of the Re-

We hope we are properly reverent in the pressubordinate the evidence of our own mortal senses to the injunctions contained in a message from the sanctuary. We know our duty. and we humbly try to do it. The painful fact remains, however, that a great many godless persons have received the pronunciamento with incredulity if not with actual ridicule. These are now reminding us that up to a few hours before the publication of the official call for bids the Treasury officials from the Secretary down were emphatic, not to say vehement, in their denials of the report that such a call was to be made. Not only on the Friday previous, but on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, even Tuesday, the inquirer was confronted with a positive disclaimer. There was, indeed, a formal one sent out through the press associations, and it is said to be a matter of common knowledge in Wash ington that as late as the Sunday before the issue was publicly announced Mr. Carlisle himself specifically assured more than one interviewer that there would be no issue of bonds Unfortunately, there are wicked people in the world who regard all this as contradictory of the President's solemn declaration. There are even some who go so far as to say that either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Carlisle has gone astray with his facts. It is insisted that the Secretary eventeen votes to pass any measure. Hence ordered him to proclaim it, and one hears on every hand the suggestion that the "harmony existing between the two is of the kind that exists between the anaconda and the lanth he

the State, but to every friend of good govern- For ourselves, whilst we shrink from challeng-

that if they were really acting in perfect accord in the issue of bonds, and if that accord had been of such long standing as they now allege, Bulgaria must go on contracting new loans, make such estentations and such positive devery day on which the call was issued. Those denials could serve no useful purpose. They set a bad example, and they have impaired publie confidence in the sincerity of the Administration perhaps, but they did no good of any sort. The sad truth, on the contrary, is that they have warranted plain-spoken persons in asserting with such brutal discourtesy by the President as to make his further incumbency a humiliation

THE BOSTON SILENCE BROKEN.

The phenomenon is explained. There was "a It did seem to us utterly inexplicable that Dr. William Everett, George Fred Williams and Moorfield Storey, endowed as they are with machinery of speech so delicately adjusted that the merest breath sets it in motion, and fluency as well that can give odds to a Rocky Mountain geyser, should have sat around the table the other night in Boston where they were entertaining Professor William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, and, after listening to ten minutes of him, gone away without saying a word. For this has not been their wont. Since the landing of the Pilgrims there had been nothing like that entertainment. It is not the habit in Boston to limit post-prandial oratory to ten minutes ner to let a guest from abroad do it all. No doubt it was something of a surprise to the Professor to be made the principal, indeed the only, guest at a public dinner, considering what had so lately happened to him. Still more of a surprise it must have been when after they had got him on his feet and looked him all over with paleontological curlosity and had listened dreamily to his ten minutes' narrative of where it hit him, and how much it hart, they rose and folded their napkins and sliently stole away. The Professor's remarks were not vivifying, to be sure. The things he said they had often heard before, in fact had said them time after time themselves. But what of that? They might at least have given him the appreciative recognition with which a Chicago club on one occasion greeted a familiar anecdote from the lips of a Philadelphia guest when the members rose with one accord and sang

In the days of old Rameses are you on? In the days of old Rameses are you on? In the days of old Rameses, That story had paresis,

Are you on? Are you on? Are you on? They did not do so much as that. They Just wiped their mouths and went away. As we have before remarked, we were quite unable to understand the significance of this unique to the best talkers of Boston which had set one night only. It was a momentary lull. The part in the exhibition. own dinner and go far to compe

was of course the chief orator at the table. The Doctor was quite equal to the occasion that his career had not yet ended; that he had "four months yet to do mischief in"-which evoked uproarious applause and after a somewhat extended recital of his public services embellished by severe criticism of the methods of public men in procuring offices for their constituents in violation of the Civil Service rules, concluded by announcing his readiness to "respond to any call which offers a reasonable "prospect of sharing in the noblest political work which now can fall to any civilized 'man," "The Boston Journal" describes the address as "eloquent." It says that as he grew more and more excited his face flushed, this white cravat crawled slowly but steadily ground under his left ear and his yest rose to "the occasion, displaying a perceptible area of "white across the walst." It was doubtless very thrilling and must have been picturesque. Professor Wilson ought to have been there. Then Moorfield Story, who at the last annual dinner of the Reform Club warmed the cuticle of Josiah Oniney with caustic comments on the manner in which that person had upset the Civil Service during his brief term of office, form Club, and the very gradual progress they were making. He was followed by George ence of so august a proclamation, and that we Fred Williams. George Fred too was in fine shall not be suspected of an unwillingness to fettle, but very much disgusted with the dishonesty of the Democratic party, "The people "of the United States," he says, "are honest "and courageous, and they keep their promises "They do not like a party which has none of "these qualities." We hasten to quell the rising shudder at the possibility of his coming over to the Republicans. In closing he gave his audience to understand that he should still stay in the party, though he had determined to get out of active politics and devote himself to his profession

It was a great dinner. But its chief significance lies in the fact that the Boston Silence has been broken, and the best talkers, having taken one night off for thinking, are again in eruption.

BULGARIA GOING DOWNHILL.

Although politically the condition of Bulgaria may be said to have undergone an improvement of late, since her relations with her suzerain, the Sultan, and with the other foreign Powers, particularly Russia, are infinitely better than they were twelve months ago, full recognition of Prince Ferdinand's Government being now within measurable distance, yet the state of her finances is most unsatisfactory. The country is rapidly drifting into the same semi-bankrupt condition as Servia, and becoming as economically dependent as the latter upon Austria. The yearly deficit of the Bulgarian budget is now close upon \$5,000,000 without reckoning all the State obligations, and the present total indebted ness of the treasury may be roundly set down at \$80,000,000, the interest payable thereon absorbing more than one-half of the entire reve-

obvious that this sum cannot suffice, and that partly to supply her domestic wants and partly to stave off the demands of her Austrian creditors.

This revelation as to the financial condition of Bulgaria will prove a disappointing surprise to all those who have hitherto been led to believe that the economic situation of this Balkan State was of the most prosperous character. This belief was fostered by the late Prime Minister, Stambuloff, whose reports on the finances of his country are now shown to have been of a deeldedly mendacious character, and the new Premier, Stoiloff, who owes his education to the American missionaries of Roberts College at Constantinople, deserves much credit for his courage in making a clean breast with regard to the real condition of affairs. What the effect of this confession will be in Bulgaria itself it is difficult to predict. The Bulgars are the most industrious, economical and thrifty people of Eastern Europe, with a praiseworthy horror of everything in the nature of debt; and inasmuch as their liabilities and their constantly growing heavy burden of taxation only date from the election of Prince Ferdinand to the throne, it is quite possible that their democratic instincts may get the better of their loyalty and that they may decide to rid themselves of the costly luxury of a sovereign and a court before they are absolutely enslaved in the same manner as their neighbors, the Servians, by the greedy financiers of Pesth and Vienna.

LAWBREAKERS WHO ESCAPE.

The death of Riordan is likely to cause the indictment of Fitzsimmons for manslaughter. The former was a pugilist of the second grade, the latter is a hopeful candidate for the chamsurvivor and his friends allege that the blow which he struck on the stage at Syracuse, and in consequence of which Riordan diel, was very light and delivered with the back of the hand, so that it could not have injured a healthy baby; and they add as a consoling and exculpatory circumstance that Riordan was a heavy drinker, had in fact consumed a pint of Scotch whiskey shortly before the show began, and was unquestionably in so degenerate a physical condition that he might naturally have dropped dend at any mement. The doctors will testify as to this point, and the courts, with due con sideration for medical opinion, will probably scitle the case of Fitzsimmons according to the law and the evidence, 'At all events it is not decorous either to prejudge the case or to assume that exact justice will not be done, in spite of the fact that a similar homleide not long ago appears to have been overlooked by those whose duty it is to bestow official attention on such affairs. It is proper, however, to say that the pugilistic show business, generally unspeakably vulgar and demoralizing, was in this instance them to thinking; and as they could not talk exceptionally revolting, as appears from the Nor can Republicans who have practical and think at the same time, that they had shut solicitous excuses of Fitzsimmons and his knowledge of business commend the President's | off their mouths to give their intellectual proc | spokesmen. Their chief anxiety just now is to course as the wisest at this time, considered only esses free scope. It was a good guess. They prove that the man who lies dead was known actually had stopped talking and were engaged by them to be in so degraded and miserable in thinking. But it oppears that it was for a condition of body as to be utterly unfit for his

This shameful occurrence ought to be the dinner given to the Tariff Refermer from West | means of quickening the consciences of those able sales of stocks here on foreign account. Virginia was because they were busy thinking, who are charged with the enforcement of the last week had a similar import. The British what they should say at a dinner presently to laws, by bringing under closer scratting the whole business of professional pagilism in all way stocks for United States five per cents, had own: to wit, Doctor William Everett, That its methods and practices. And if the stringent only to sell the stocks in New-York, require his dinner came off on Priday night, and though statute which is now in existence, but too broker to get Treasury notes for them and pre- "The Boston Herald." which pretends to be seldom and too mildly applied, is not adequate bonds to the amount of that gold. It has been print the news, makes no mention of it we plish, the coming Legislature should promptly obvious that such a proposal could not strengthen learn from other local papers, which give full perfect it. Prize-fights advertised as such and the credit of the Government, nor lessen reports of the speeches, that it was an ex- of continental notoriety are not "pulled off" in the reasons for his practical refusal to require the disposition of the people to hold notes instead of gold. It will probably appear that the ous, occasion. The oratory was of an anusually arranged here with complete impunity, in spite mulating bills to be pre- the frequently within the last two or three years chases and cheaper goods are expected. been impudently duct them and the pugilists who get their living, Dr. Everett himself being the guest and hero their reputation and their training for more conspicnous performances through such institutions as the Coney Island Athletic Club.

It may be a difficult matter to make out a clear case against the fighters and their backers who negotiate, sign articles of agreement and deposit stakes in this city. Yet their proceedings invariably obtain publicity, and not the least effort to bring them to justice for these plata violations of law is ever made. This sort thing needs to be stopped also, and if any technical defect in the present statute is in the way it ought to be rectified without delay.

MONEY AND BUSINESS, Last week about ten thousand men in various establishments regained work, and though several thousand were deprived of work, the producing force probably increased on the whole. Several 15 per cent, but a feature not observed before for many months-several others advanced so should the pleasure be the sweeter. wages, probably counting for more in number of hands and wages paid. These facts rightly take the lead of all other business indications at present, because increased employment and wages add to the purchasing power by which, if at all, future business and industry must be sustained, and because they disclose something of the orders which manufacturers are receiving. Other Indications which reflect the actual movement of products or settlements through bank on current or past transactions, are all somewhat discouraging. Railroad earnings for the first week of November were 5.6 per cent less than last year in the United States, and 11.8 per cent less than in 1892. The east-bound tonnage from Chicago was less than half last year's by lake, for two weeks of November 70,294 tons, against 172,930 jast year, and the rail tonnage east-bound was 91,441 tons, against 112,787 last year, a decrease of 19 per cent, as against 133,073 in 1892, a decrease of 31.3 per cent. The payments through principal clearing houses throughout the country for two weeks of November were 1.4 per cent greater than last year, but 21.2 per cent less than the same week of 1892.

In short, such business as has been completed already is scarcely larger than it was a year ago, and not quite four-fifths of the business done two years ago. Improvement and resumption of work have been constantly reported for more than two months, since the danger of the most vicious tariff legislation passed, and for ten days have been materially increased by the sweeping Republican victory, and yet the gain scarcely lifts business above last year's low level. Presently will come Thanksgiving week, and then the hollday season, and marked enlargement of production or trade outside of holiday lines can hardly be expected before a new year begins. At that date some of the most important changes in the tariff take effect, and it is by no one expected that these will add to the demand for products of American make. Hence every indication of present increase in working force is welcomed the more since conditions likely to affect the

future are not entirely favorable Instead of \$60,000,000 gold, Treasury officials ally secured by the sale of bonds, the rest being gress, and realizes that he will soon have a Redrawn out of the Treasury in order to pay it

ment in this city. The most important measure ing the veracity of either the President or his | nue. The standing army costs the country | back again. If the deficit for the past month affecting New-York City to be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, we make bold to say \$4,000,000, which leaves only \$2,000,000 for the should continue, the \$40,000,000 would be drawn months and returned to banks here or abroad. But part, and possibly a large part, of the bonds taken will go to Europe, either directly or through sales by bankers here, and for money thus borrowed Europe is quite likely to send goods or stocks instead of gold, leaving New-York bankers to get the gold for the Treasury. Every day it grows clearer that the issue of bonds does not stimulate confidence in the ability of the Government, and that it renders disturbing financial action in Congress more probable. Stocks have not advanced, but the average for railroads has declined \$1.22 for the week, and the average for trusts has declined \$1 80. The decrease in earnings is one cause and monetary

encertainty another. With a Democratic Congress, 5-cent cotton and 50-cent wheat make almost anything possible. Cotton sold Monday and Tuesday for 5.56 cents spot, and 5.23 to 5.25 for November and December, the latter rising to 5.32 at the close. receipts from plantations have already been 1,206,046 this month, against 984,414 for the same time last year, and stocks of American in sight are now only 70,000 bales less than at that date in 1891. In that year, with a crop of over 9,000,000 bales, 4,781,017 came into sight in three other member, Robert L. Thatcher, is the man months ending with November; this year, though responsible for putting before the country an old the crop is later, 3,961,464 bales had come into letter of Grover Cleveland's, a day or two before sight November 16, and last week 511,000, and two weeks more at the same rate would make the receipts to the end of November 200,000 bales greater than in 1891. In short, the crop promises to be about 800,000 bales more than the world ever be a tardy expression of the writer's interest in used of American cotton in a year, besides the the success of the regular Democratic ticket in 1,589,484 bales of old American brought over from this State. On the evening of Election Day the last year. Unless receipts abate, low prices are President sent out the statement that he had as inevitable as they are unwelcome. Wheat advanced 2.62 cents, mainly on reports of large feeding to cattle. But exports to date since July 1 have been 21,000,000 bushels less than last year, and Western receipts 2,290,000 bushels greater, pionship of the prize-ring, and the two wece notwithstanding the lowest prices ever known, sparring partners in the show business. The and official and other reports of the world's the President to write another letter this year, yield outside this country indicate that it will be the largest ever known,

One effect of low prices was shown in the official report of exports in October, the am 000 but for the decline of \$10.629,986 in the value to mislead any one! Thatcher is plainly in need being \$83,558,372, but it would have been \$96,500,of cotton and \$2,393,099 in the value of wheat, of a guardian or a commission de lunatico incompared with prices a year ago. Dutiable imports were \$29,183,121, or \$6,500,000 more than last year. The imports at New-York in two weeks of November have been 43 per cent larger than last year, \$600,000 in cotton, and \$480,000 in silk. The reduction in wool duties does not take effect until January. The obvious effect of such increased importations is to lessen the demand for products of American labor, and consequently the power of American laborers to buy each others' products, but at the same time the Treasury finds its revenue so short that it proposes to Exports from New-York for two weeks of November have been 8 per cent larger than last year. There have also been large sales of stocks by foreigners, said to exceed 15,000 shares last week, while the shipment of \$1,000,000 gold from Europe in connection with the bond sale involved palpable loss, if it were not designed to be useful as a kind of advertisement. The woollen industry is still largely occupied

with the belated demand for winter goods, but gets few additional orders for delivery under new duties after January 1, and sales of wool at the three chief markets in two weeks of November have been 7,650,900 pounds, against 9,265,571 last year, and 12,289,600 in 1892. Since September 1 the sales have been 50,000,000 pounds, against 40,000,000 last year, and 76,000,000 in 1892. The iron industry finds no increase in orders and prices decline, Bessemer to \$10.50 and Gray For: \$9.65 at Pittsburg, and structural beams to \$1.20. Sheet mills are well employed and there is improved demand for wire nails, but the barbed-wire compact has been broken, and there are suspicions that the rail combination has been also in secret, though not openly. The makers of the cheapest boots and shoes have had all they can do for some months, and the number of cases shipped, according to the "Shoe and Leather Re porter," has been 151,261 cases, against 112,681 last year, and 130,549 in 1892, but goods of the better grades are still neglected. The cotton mills are increasing force, many think not advisedly, as the state of the cotton market hinders purdoths do not advance, and the market for other goods is dull, with occasional concessions in price.

Secretary Carlisle at present seems to be chief clerk of a department without a head.

Since the overthrow of Tammany Hall numerous citizens who were "lying low" before November 6 have discovered that they have no affiliations with the Wigwam. They are taking pains, tion, to let the world know about this important discovery.

We'll match Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham against the world for conspicuous and perfect failures as Cabinet officers.

The football star is now at its zenith. Soon it will sink for a season, but while it is above us, let | time, not only delivered an oration which remains us gaze and admire.

Most heartly do we commend the spirit that moves people to visit the portrait exhibition. It s meet that crowds should go there to look upon the faces of New-York's fashlonable women. New-York is proud of her women and glad for every tribute that is paid to their grace and charm; and since the pleasure of looking on fair faces in this case also means a benefit to charity,

Governor Flower, no doubt, would like to be patriotic, but the trouble is that he is a machine Democrat, and as such holds that his highest duty is to the machine.

"Blue-eyed Billy" Sheehan announced, after he found out that Eric County had no further use for him, that he was coming to New-York, but as this city has since then shown that it, too, had no use for "Blue-eyed Billy" and others of his kind, should he not again change his plans ac-

The German Government shows a disposition to submit the case of the importation of American cattle to experts which will probably result sat' fa orily and again make wide the ways of the emigrating transatlantic steer. The trade in live stock of this sort with Germany has not hitherto been overwhelmingly large, only 17,331 having been sent thither during the five years beginning with 1890. But it is likely to increase if things go well and no occasion arises in our tariff legislation to trump up a case against us under cover of which a reprisal may be instituted. The tax on sugar levied by the last Congress affected one of the largest German exports to this country, that of sugar, which in the years named exceeded \$100,000,000. At the same time our exports of meat products were \$49,000,000, of which \$37,000,000 were for the single article of lard, and of breadstuffs \$27,000,000. In comparison with these commodities, the steer trade is rather light, but it is worth looking after and protecting, and will very likely be re-established soon on its old footing.

Before marrying Miss Brooklyn, Father Knickerbocker is going to put his house in good order.

Chairman Faulkner chased rainbows almos as enthusiastically as Senator Brice in his palmlest days. When the West Virginia Senator now hope that "nearly \$40,000,000" may be actu- contemplates the Republican majority in Conpublican colleague, he must rub his eyes and

wonder what was the use of the Dem making any campaign at all.

Prince Hohenlohe has signalized his accession to the Chancellorship by repealing the order is force for several years forbidding the Imperia Bank of Germany from advancing roney of Russian securities. This prohibition was equivalent to an embargo upon all transactions is Muscovite scrip, since no one would be likely to nurchase either for investment or even for speca lation stock that was not regarded by the No. tional banking institution of the Empire at satis factory collateral. The rescinding of this order constitutes a significant and striking mantests. tion of the improved relations between St. Peter burg and Berlin, and as diminishing the chance of war between the two Nations, must be to sidered as tending to promote the peace Europe.

January 1 will soon be here, and then for the new broom that sweeps clean!

John Boyd Thacher, whose performances an well remembered, did not monopolize the political activity of his family during the recent campaign, though the other member who came to the front spells his name with two "t's." This election, with the pretence that he had just received it. This letter called upon Democrats to present a "united and solid front" to the "common enemy," and of course it was supposed to written no letter in support of Hill, and that the letter in question was written in 1892, when he was running for the Presidency. Thatchef has at last felt called on to explain; and it must be confessed that a weaker explanation was never put forth by a rational human being. He asked sentiment expressed by Mr. Clevelard in 1892 was one that he might be proud of. So he sent it out as though just written, and now says that he acted in good faith and without any intention

TERSONAL.

Colonel Pope has offered to the City of Hartford Conn., a beautiful plot of ground, consisting of over seventy acres, known as the "Bartholomew Farm," for a public park, on condition that the city shall bear half the expense of the roadways and shall purchase two plots of adjoining ground at a cost of \$15,000.

Adolph Sutro, the newly elected Mayor of San Francisco, is thus described by a writer in "The Boston Transcript": "Tail and straight as a pine tree, his hair white and his side whiskers with but a tinge of black, Adolph Sutro is still vigorous, despite his sixty-three years. He owns one-tenth of the area of San Francisco County. He was born in Alx-Ia-Chapelle, near the River Wurm, in Rhen-ish Prussia, one of eleven children. His father was a manufacturer of cloth. In this calling Adolph was early initiated. After the revolution of 184 the mother, by this time widowed, brought her brood to New-York, landing in 1853, and in the same year reached Baltimore. Adolph caught the gold fever, and was soon on the Pacific Coast. He has been there ever since, excepting for trips abroad, during which he has visited all the civilized countries and he has been an important factor in the development of the city. His career is one of the most picturesque and striking in the American catalogue of wondstrial men. Fame and fortune came to Sutro through the Comstock tunnel which hears his name, an enterprise that he conceived and catried out in the face of opposition that would have discouraged and crushed another man. The tunnel was begun in 1894 and completed in 1878, and then Sutro was a millionaire. By indicious investments his wealth steadily increased. He is of invertious tastes, and has gathered about him treasures of art to enrich his home. Sutro Heights, and made it beautiful with rare vegetation and statuary. It is his design to give it to the city some day. He has a library of great value, also to be given to the city." has been there ever since, excepting for trips

The Grand Duke of Baden, who has shown his anger at the dismissal of Count Caprivi by Emperor William, is, with the possible exception of the King of Saxony, the most popular and infinential ruler in Germany. He married the only daughter of the old Emperor William and has always been an outspoken admirer of Prince Bismark, It will be a sorry thing for the Kaiser if he fall to appease him, as his influence in the mainte-nance of German unity has been greater than that of almost any other ruler. He is considered one of the handsomest princes in Europe.

Rome, Nov. 18 .- The State Department of the Vatican learns that Cardinal Gib more, will embark for Europe on December 5, and immediately after landing at Genoa will visit the Pope. He will remain in Europe two months, and will attend the consistory.

CONCERT OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

The first concert for the season of the German Liederkranz, which took place in the nail of the society last night, began very like a memorial celebration in honor of Carl Maria von Weber. The programme opened with the overture to "Der Freirchutz." Then came one poem by Heinrich Zöllner, the conductor of the society, directing attention to the fact that fifty years ago this fall the remains of von Weber, the composer of "Der Freischütz," were transferred from London to Dresden for reinterment. On that occasion Richard Wagner, Saxon Court Chapelmaster at the one of the most eloquent tributes to German art, but also composed a part song for men's volces and an instrumental piece, which were performed. The latter, an elaboration of phrases from Weber's "Enoyanthe," will be performed this season at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, the former was sung last night by the Liederkranz. former was sung last night by the Liederstand-it is in no sense an impressive commosition, and its chief value seemed to lie in the evidence which it gave of the tremendous strides which Wagner's musical genius made after once it was thoroughly uroused by his recognition of the musical condi-tions of Germany half a century ago, and the need of their reformation and regeneration. After this song, with its purely historical interest, one of the aroused by his recognition of the interestions of Germany half a century ago. of their reformation and regeneration song, with its purely historical interest most stirring of Weber's patriotic was sing, the apostrophe to the sword reall chroughout Germany and called which, with the help of Weber, rain if call throughout Germany and called patriots to their duty. The contrast music of this stirring song and the affair by Wagner was most striking a show how great was the difference as how how great was the difference are not all the strict of the program couple of pianoforte duets by the Missortile Surro, whose admirable skill been praised in this journal, a balla chorus, solo volces (Mrs. Carl Alv. Naeser, excellent artists, both of the 'Die Wellfahrt nach Kevlar,' by E. Hand orchestra, an unaccompanied part lously conceived in the folk-song, Hugo Grünwald, a member of the sobian folk-song arranged by Mr. Zoeliman Emperor's 'Sung au Aegir' (of m Körn-f poems clarion e young cen the asional

nme were a sees Rose and has already a for mixed ses and Carlem, entitled (umperdinck, song, ingener, the Gerwich it derived without the dramatic manual property of the control of the control of the control of the control of the dramatic served without the dramatic manual of the control of Hugo Grünwald, a member of the society, a Suablan felk-song arranged by Mr. Zoellner, the German Emperor's "Sang au Aegir" (of which it deserves to be recorded that it was received without applause), and the greater part of the dramatic symphony, "Romeo and Juliet," by Berlioz Mr. Emil Fischer, aided in the performance of the last work though he was so hoarse that he was unable to sing a solo from "Euryanthe" set down for him in the first part of the programme. There was superb attendance and socially the affair was brilliant one.

JAMES MCOSH.

1811-1894.

Young to the end through sympathy with you Gray man of learning and champion of truthle Direct in rugged speech, alert in mind. He felt his kinship with all humankind, And never feared to trace development Of high from low-assured and full content That man paid homage to the Mind above, Uplifted by the "Royal Law of Love."

The laws of nature that he loved to trace Have worked, at last, to veil from us his face; The dear old elms and tvy-covered walls Will miss his presence, and the stately halls His trumpet-voice. And in their joys Sorrow will shadow those he ROBERT BRIDGES

New-York, Nov. 17, 1894.

MISS REHAN'S SUCCESS IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Nov. 18.-Miss Ada Rehan last night nded her two weeks' engagement at Hooley's Theatre, playing Viola in "Twelfth Night." The theatre was crowded at each performance yester-day both at the matinee and in the evening. The audiences were the largest of the season. Miss audiences were the largest of the season. Com-Rehan was enthusiastically applauded. The company left here last night for St. Louis, to all a engagement at the Olympic.